WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1898.

Subscriptions by Mall, Postpaid. DAILT, per Month..... DAILY, per Year. DAILT AND SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....

Postage to foreign countries added. Tan Sun, New York City

Panis-Kinsque No. 13, near Grand Hotel, and Eleague No. 10, Boulsvard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Currency Reform and the Stock Market.

President McKINLEY and his financial advisers are as far from being unanimous upon currency questions, as is the Banking and Carrency Committee of the House of Representatives. The Comptroller of the Currency, in his annual report, earnestly opposes the scheme for leaving bank circulation secured by a preferred lien on bank assets, and the President, in his Message, tacitly disapproves of any retirement of the Government notes, contenting himself with repeating the recommendation, which THE Bun made four years ago, that the notes, when redeemed in gold, shall be reissued only in exchange for gold. Now comes the Secretary of the Treasury, disagreeing both with the Comptroller of the Currency and with the President, and advancing in favor of an "elestic" bank note issue the astonishing argument that it will be more favorable to stock speculation than the present system!

The Secretary says, which is true, that when currency is wanted at the West and the South, at harvest time, to move the crops, it is drawn for the purpose from the great financial centres in the shape of legal tender money, and sent out by express. This reduces the reserves of the banks at those centres, which had previously made large loans to speculative buyers of stocks, and compels them to contract their loans, with the result, the Secretary says, of "a forced liquidation, a fall in the prices of securities. and a rise in interest sufficient to induce outside money to come in." When the harvest is over the money comes back, the banks enlarge their loans, and "the street" breathes easier. The bottom cause of the trouble, in the Secretary's opinion, is to be found in a fixed volume of paper money, clothed with full powers of legal tender, and the remedy for it is the substitution of a "currency which will adequately, economically and safely meet the ever growing needs of the country," meaning a currency issued by banks and not by the Government

The currency reformers, headed by Mr. HUGH H. HANNA of Indianapolis, have all along asserted that their solicitude for an "elastic" bank currency, such as Secretary GAGE describes, was caused by the needs of the agricultural districts. They profess to be deeply moved by the distress of the larmer and the planter, occasioned by a lack of currency, and propose to relieve it by promoting the establishment of numerous little local banks, which shall be empowered to issue circulating notes upon the security of their own assets, and thus supply the neighborhood with the needed medium of exchange. But according to the Secretary the agricultural districts never lack for this medium when the demand for it exists. It is sent to them by express from the reserves of the banks at financial centres, and stays with them until its mission is accomplished. These banks and the speculators in stocks who borrow from them are the sufferers, whom the Secretary, by a "reform" of the currency desires to relieve. What a humbug this whole business of

pretended currency reform has got to be!

An Army 100,000 Strong

The President, in his message, has given his "unqualified approval" to Secretary ALGER'S recommendation that, "in view of the needs of a military force in the islands occupied by the United States, the regular army be permanently increased to 100,000 men and the requisite officers."

This is a big jump from the maximum of 25,000, exclusive of the hospital corps, which the law provided before the war, but the reasons for taking it are clear. Even before the hostilities with Spain the needs of coast defence caused Congress to provide for adding two regiments to the artillery. Then the war raised the enlisted maximum of the regulars to 62,000, where it still is, so that half the gap to 100,000 is already covered. Finally, increasing the regular forces will release the volunteers, and for this release the pressure on all sides is so great that the means of accomplishing it will doubtless be eagerly welcomed.

Another strong influence is at work in the same direction. The present year has taught the American people the necessity of maintaining an adequate regular army. The point is not, so much that the greatest of our military successes, the campaign of Santiago, was almost wholly a campaign of regulars, as that the vast difference between professional and citizen soldiers was set forth before the country throughout the war as it never had been before. The added cost, suffering, and loss of life directly traceable to the employment of untrained forces, in the lack of others, have made a profound impression, while it is also recognized that in another war we could not count on an enemy so weak as Spain.

It should further be observed that the proposed exlisted strength of 100,000 is based on employing local troops in all the dependencies. That this is a wise policy there can be no doubt. The experience of England, France and other countries for generations has put it beyond question. while both in the Antilles and the Philippines we are dealing with tropical countries. We cannot ignore the advantage in being acclimated, which native troops possess over those whom we should send from our home garrisons, and who, with all precautions, might suffer greatly for a time. Indeed, one of the reorganization bills now in preparation, it is understood, provides for a large increase of pay for every officer and man who may serve in any of the dependencies, on the ground of the extra danger to health. Yet there are obvious objections to making such a discrimination, and it would not be needed were only native troops, officered by Americans, employed in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaji, the Philippines and the Ladrones. At least we can so employ comparatively few of our home troops, to be stationed in

the most desirable places. The problem of organizing a regular army of 100,000 enlisted men and supplying it

MILES, it is understood, has already elaborated one plan, covering both line and staff, while the War Department, in conjunction with Senator PROCTOR and Congressman HULL, has been considering another. A point which seems clear is that while some appointments may be made of volunteers who have shown special military aptitude in the war with Spain, such officers in the line should, as far as possible, begin as subalterns, leaving the higher grades to be filled by the promotions of regular officers, with their longer training.

The details of organization, however must be largely for professional considration. The immediate point for Congres is that, with an existing authorised maxmum of 62,000 enlisted men, the increase to 100,000 would be largely covered by Island troops, and their enlistment, as we have shown, would be a positive economy, in addition to its good effect in strengthen ing the Government locally and giving an outlet to military enterprise. The pres ent aggregate of volunteers and regulars far exceeds 100,000, and it could be provided that only such portion of the latter number need be actually enlisted as the President finds necessary.

The Title to the Philippines.

An anti-expansion contemporary asks this hypothetical question: "What is our title to the Philippines worth if the natives confront us with our own Declaration of Independence and a firm determination to govern themselves?"

The question is as old as the century No less a statesman than the autho of the Declaration was called upon to solve it, for it was involved in the Louisiana purchase, from the earliest conception of that greatest of all national sequisitions down to the moment NAPOLEON signed the treaty and his representatives surrendered the possession of New Orleans and the whole Mississippi country to the agents of JEFFERSON. JEFFERSON boldly bought the title, and, great constitutional lawyer though he was-framer of constitu tions and Columbus of the principles that underlie all genuinely democratic organic frameworks of government—he merged the lesser question in the greater one and asumed full responsibility for an act which, in its results, as we see them unfolded today, has contributed more to change the destinies of the world and to make better the condition of humanity than probably has any other single act of all the statesmen

of the nineteenth century. The title thus bought by JEFFERSON without consulting the wishes of those whom the transfer immediately affected, he took every precaution possible to defend, not only against those who were to live under it in the new conditions then unknown to them, but against the whole world. All this is clearly set forth in his messages to Congress, in his other State papers and in his private correspondence on public questions. His repeated recommendations to the national legislature with respect to the classification of the militia into "middle-aged and married men for home service and young men for distant service" had in the defence of Louislana. He went so far in this direction as to urge Congress again and again to make gifts of land on the western bank of the Mississippi to thirty thousand volunteer soldiers to induce them to settle there and thus become a ready organized force to hold the new territory in the Union and to maintain the title he had purchased against foreign aggression or domestic insurrection of either former French or Spanish subects that might be dissatisfied with the new orders. JEFFERSON, in his lofty, constructive statesmanship, did not allow his policy to be trammelled by a forced and unnatural construction of a phrase in an instrument that he had himself framed to meet exigencies widely and fundamentally different from those which then confronted him. And in so doing he was in nowise inconsistent, for the extension over the Mississippi region of the equal laws, equal rights and equal privileges of the olic was to its inhabitants the conceson for the first time in their history of the free government which is the basic principle of the Declaration. True, they were required to undergo a certain tutelage

to attain to it, but from the very first they participated in all its substantial benefits. Whatever may be the ultimate fate of the Philippines, there is high precedent for holding them subject to our laws. The Louisiana precedent does not stand alone Following it, came the Florida, California and Alaska precedents. Which one of these possessions would not to-day put forth all its resources to make good its title, were it threatened, to be held as part of the United States? So will it be in a few years with the Philippines. The title to those islands is all right.

Homicide by Omission.

The prosecution has been abandoned in the case of the so-called Christian Scientists in England who were charged with the manslaughter of HABOLD FREDERIC. The criminal liability of the defendants could be established only by proof of the breach of some duty which they owed to the patient, and such proof was evidently lacking. A case was tried a short time ago at Chelmsford before Sir HENRY HAWKINS, one of the ablest Judges now on the bench of the High Court of Justice, which throws an interesting light on what may be termed the law of homicide by omission.

It was a criminal prosecution against a father and mother for the manslaughter of their infant child. The defendants belong to the sect knewn in England as the Peculiar People, who reject all ordinary medical treatment for disease, but rely upon anointing the body of the patient with oil in the name of the LORD. The child died at the age of eight weeks, having been so ill from the fourth day after birth that it had not since then been able to retain any nourishment. The parents consulted no physician, but trusted solely to the anointing process, and of course trusted in vain. Their indictment for manslaughter

speedily followed the child's death. Upon the trial Mr. Justice HAWKINS laid down the law in such a manner as to make the belief of the defendants that they were doing their duty the sole test of their guilt or innocence. We quote from the report of

his charge what he said on this subject: "If the jury were satisfied that if a doctor had seen called in the child would have lived, and that a doctor had not been called in through wifful or gross neglect, then the prisoners were guilty of manslaughter. If, however, they came to the conclusion that these people were acting in the honest behef that they were doing their duty, they were not guilty of manslaughter."

With this statement of the law from the bench, the jury did not hesitate long to acquit the prisoners, especially as the learned Judge expressed it as his own opinion that the defendants "seemed to him to be very with officers is, of course, serious. Gen. much in the same position as conscientious anti-vaccinationists-doing the best they could according to their lights.

Notwithstanding this authority, it may well be doubted whether one's sense of duty is the true test by which to measure the criminality or non-criminality of an omission which causes the death of another Suppose that the parents of a child honestly believed that it would be benefited by abstention from food for a fortnight, and performed what they deemed to be their duty by withholding all sustenance from the infant until it starved to death. Would the fact that "they were doing the best they could according to their lights," in the language of Mr. Justice HAWKINS, absolve them from legal liability for their negligence to furnish their baby with food? We rather think not. We are confident that in such a case we should hear something from the judicial bench about that maxim which presumes that every one intends the natural consequences of his own acts.

In enumerating the necessaries which a parent is bound under the law to furnish to his infant child, so far as his means will enable him to do so, COKE mentions physic as well as meat, drink and apparel. Sir HENRY HAWKINS can hardly have thought that the Peculiar People at Chelmsford performed their obligation to furnish their child with physic by anointing their poor baby with oil in the name of the LORD. That might be the most charitable view, so far as the parents were concerned, but how about the dead baby?

It is plain, however, that the law of this Chelmsford case would have gone very far to exonerate the votaries of Christian Science who treated HABOLD FREDERIC if they had ever been put upon trial for manslaughter. No one seems seriously to doubt that they honestly believed they were doing their duty.

Expert Ability and Administrative Ability.

The Mugwumps are arguing that Governor Roosevery ought to take for Superintendent of Public Works, in place of Mr. ALDRIDGE, "an experienced engineer whose character and career give assurance of ability to conduct the department upon the highest plane of efficiency, 'politics 'eliminated."

It may be assumed that the man selected by Mr. ROOSEVELT for Superintendent will be chosen simply because of his special qualifications for the office. Nobody in the State of either party has any doubt on that point. Whether such a man should be necessarily an engineer is, however, open to much question. Expert knowledge does not always imply notable ability in the administration of a great public office.

Gen. John Newton was appointed Commissioner of Public Works in this city by Mayor GRACE in 1887. The professional ability of Gen. Newton was unquestioned. He was one of the most distinguished of American engineers, a graduate of West Point, with a record of brilliant service in his corps during the civil war, whose skill had won special recognition in New York in his subsequent superintendence of the defences and improvements of this harbor, and more particularly his achievement in blowing up the obstructions in Hell Gate channel. His appointment by Mayor GRACE as Commissioner of Public Works was received with great commendation, on the ground that he would "conduct the department on the highest plane of efficiency, 'politics' eliminated;" but Gen. NEWTON resigned the office in about a year after having failed to accomplish the results which afforded justification for retaining it satisfactory to his own high sense of public duty.

It may be that Mr. ROOSEVELT will find an expert engineer fully qualified for the administrative duties of State Superintendent of Public Works, but simply because a man is such an expert affords no assurance that he is so qualified. Engineering ability may be hired; but something more is required in the officer directing the department.

whom we replied last Sunday that gold is used for money by the common consent of mankind, and that Governments cannot compel either its use or its disuse for the purpose, now changes

his ground and comes back at us with this: "The market value of gold as measured by other ommodities is undeniably largely enhanced by its use as money, and were its use as money discenti it would no longer exchange for other commodities

on the same basis that it does to-day." This is a new proposition, and one which THE SUN has never denied, any more than it has denied that if gold ceased to be used in making jewelry, in filling teeth, in gilding, and in the many other ways in which it is now extensively employed, it would fall greatly in exchange value. If, too, it were to lose its color. its lustre, its incorrodibility, its malleability, and all the rest of the qualities for which it i now prized, it would also lose a great part of its value. Governments, however, cannot deprive it of these inherent qualities, and they can as little deprive it of its acceptability as a meas ure of value and a medium of exchange. Nor can Governments give to silver one atom of value beyond that which is given to it by common consent. They can make coins out of it, as we do, and give to those coins a flat, or factitious value, but silver bullion cannot be permanently increased in value by legislation.

A few years ago the Hon. GEORGE GRA-HAM VEST of Missouri challenged the protected industries to a war of extermination. The protected industries were gratified by the chalenge, but declined to be exterminated. Then Mr. VEST, who is a born exterminator, decided to exterminate the gold standard, but had to quit, as the gold standard wouldn't. Now Mr. VEST, still on extermination bent, has fired an exterminating resolution at expansion.

Expansion will positively refuse to be ex-terminated. For a game little exterminator Mr. Vest has hard luck. He starts out gloriously. His shooting coat is fuller of pockets than a pool table. His velveteen shorts are a vision of delight. His coonskin cap is the most rakish little coonskin cap in the world. He blazes away perpetually. He is loaded for b'ar. It seems miraculous that he shouldn't hit at least a hen or a pussy cat when he bangs along the chase, but his gamebag never has a thing in it. But we do love to hear him halloo. He is the greatest common exterminator in the Democratic party.

To-day the Congress of Brewers will meet in this town, view with alarm the beer tax, and demand its abolition. As a poor and struggling body of men, the brewers will receive their own heartfelt sympathy, but their Congress would be more impressive if its purpose were a little broader. Why not demand the abolition of all taxes?

The blouseless, unkempt, and unshaved voluntee soldier of Chickamauga would not be known as the neatly dressed and groomed mair on the streets of Knozville. Officers and men have entered into our social life in a delightful manner, and have shown themselves in every way entitled to the honor of seing officers and soldiers of the volunteer army of being omeers and soldiers of the volunteer army of the United States. Soldiers from every section of the country were here, and the attrition with our citizens has been mutually beneficial. When mustered our all will go to their homes saying a good word of our city and section, and no doubt many will resurs to make this their home. We fear, however, that more popul-lation will be lost by reason of the impression made by the military men on Knozville's femininity.

THE LEAGUE.

At a stated meeting of the Anti-Imperialist League in Boston, Monday, the Secretary, Mr. Erving Winslow, read a supplementary report of the work of the society for the preceding week. The task of procuring signatures to the protest against apparation was going on and children in South Nattek had signed during the week. As an instance of the enthusiasm that prevailed, the Secretary said that several little oys had signed as many as thirty times.

Col. Charles R. Codman-I am glad we are infuencing the rising generation. I have no doubt that if those young patriots in South Natick could grow up before Christmas, we could defeat this infamous treaty unanimously. Col. Codman urged all members of the Loague to follow the example of Bouth Natick and ign as often as possible. He added that the members of the Massachusetts Reform Club had resolved to sign for not less than three hours every day. It was hoped, however, that by next week rubber stamps would be provided and the drudgery somewhat leasened. Yet he was sure that no one grudged the labor given in so noble a cause. Sign early and often and write as many letters as possible to the President.

A Member-But is it sure that he will read hem? It is said that his mail is very large, amounting to hundreds of thousands of letters year. May not our protests lie unreguarded? The Hon. Gamaliel Bradford—I blush for my misguided friend. Have we a viper in our midst? It is well known that Mr. McKinley does not dare to neglect letters written by our most commanding minds. There can be no doubt that our letters will be read whether those of other persons are or not. Write, write, write! I have myself written Mr. McKinley 325 letters since Dec. 1. I say this not to boast,

but to spur on the rest of the league. The Secretary said that the only difficulty in he way was the apparent indifference of the lower orders. He had asked the herdic driver who had brought him to the meeting of this dis tinguished body to sign the protest, and what had been the reply of that person? "Oh, go drown yourself!" [Groans.] The degrading of imperialism was already being felt right here in Boston. He had, also, appealed o a trolley conductor, but in vain. off." had been the response of the brutal imperialist in uniform; "we'll annex Chelsea yet." Among the lower classes there was a great missionary work to be done by the league. He had great pleasure in introducing an illustrious brother from New York, Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst. | Applause and waving of handkerchiefs.

Dr. Parkhurst said that he only wished to reiterate his well-known views about the shame, the sin, the crime and the dishonor of forcing the Philippines to become a part of this boss-cursed, corrupt and degraded country. In particular he mourned for the Malays, who had many fine traits and did not deserve to be contaminated by contact with a decadent and putrescent civilization. He must be pardoned, however, for saving that he could not share in the confidence of his Boston friends. It had seemed to him for more than a year that Satan was in command, and surely there never came from Satan a more Satanic scheme than this proposition to injure the Malays.

The Secretary said that they had hoped to have the Hon. Carl Schurz with them to-day, but he had written a letter saying that he was engaged in preparing a lecture showing that the framers of the Constitution did not provide for islands and that a republican form of government was not possible in islands. He was also satisfied that the number of the Chinese in the Philippines had been exaggerated. He trembled for civil service reform if these un-

happy islands should be annexed. At the request of several members, the Hon. Aladdin Atkinson read a paper showing that the inhabitants of the Philippines were not and could not be made capable of scientific-economical cookery or statistics. They were therefore unworthy civilization. He was informed on excellent they never wore overshoes. "Great benvens gentlemen, what sort of savage tribe is that Where would Boston, this capital of the mind. be without overshoes? Are we willing to give the hand of American citizenship to races that have never known the refining influence of

overshoes?" [Cheers.] Mr. Charles Francis Adams-"Imperialism is theft." At this point Mr. Adams declined to proceed with his remarks, some gentleman, he hoped not an anti-imperialist, having stolen his umbrells. The members then sang the "Anti-Imperialist Hymn," written by Citizen Sambo Bowles of Agawam. The first stanza is as follows:

O. far from us be War's red wave. No empire and no brown Malays While yet the Mugwump Bird hath gall ! The league then dined with the Hon. Aladdin Atkinson, who presided at the oven.

A SMALL SOUTHERN FOTE. Disfranchisement of the Negroes a Partial Cause of the Falling Off.

From the Philadelphia Press. The official returns of the vote cast on Nov. 8 in the three States which have adopted constitutions disfranchising the colored voters are highly sug-

Ecarra:			
States.	Rep.	Dem.	Total.
Louisians	5,667	27,629	83,296
Mississtppt	3,573	28,804	27,877
Bouth Carolius	2,824	28,970	81,798
	12,063	80,403	92,466
MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF			

of 4,600,000, which, according to the ratio of one male of voting age to each five persons, would make the aggregate number of males of voting age about 920,000. But only 92,466 votes were cast in all of them, or one vote to each ten males of voting age. These three States elect twenty members of Congress, and, with a total of 92,466 votes cast, there was an average of only 4,623 votes to each Representative in Congress. There are single Congres-sional districts in the North which polled nearly as many votes as were cast in all these States, and there s probably not a Northern district which did not sast as many votes as were polled in any one of them. Since 1870 the aggregate vote of Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina has fallen off 401.826. notwithstanding the increase in population in these States. If the white vote alone be considered, the poll is still only a fraction of the voting strength

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat The total wote of Louisiana at the election Nov. 8 was 33,296 for Representatives and 32,176 for Hallway Commissioners. It is needless to say that this is the smallest vote ever cast in Louisiana. In the State election held in 1896 the total vote cast was 206 354, or seven times what it was last month, an ven in the Presidential election the total vote was

The late election gives some idea of what the vote will be under the new conditions prevailing in the State in regard to suffrage and registration.

The Handling of the Snow.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Siz: I partly agree with Mr. Wingate in to-day's SUN, but the piling up of the snow I claim to be wrong. Yesterday I rode uptown on the west side and downtown on the east and I saw that every street not touched was nearly free of snow, while in the other streets where it is piled up it remains, and it may be over a week yet before it is carted away. There is no sense in carrying the snow by the shovelful from one side of the street to the other, to make a big pile. It is merely a waste of money, and while some of the men carn their pay, the great majority are not earning it.

Sixth street, where I live, had nothing done to it, except that the gutters were shovelled out on Sunday except that the gutters were shovelled out on Sunday moverning, pet to-day the street is about as clean as any of the others. After such a heavy fall of anow prings is unnecessary. It is beau, ling the snow too often. Why not have carts right there and shovel it in instead or piling it, so that after a few days the pick must be used to get the piles apart again? The snow, by piling, is handled about four times. Bref. small piles are made, the next day of two two or three piles are thrown into one; a day of two after a pick, must be used to get their spart again, and maybe the fourth day carts come along to carry it away.

MULLIER.

Harvard Men in the War.

Prom the Harvard Bulletin.

Over three hundred and fifty Harvard men were in the late war. The list is headed by the class that fur nished the greatest number of volunteers and suf-fered most—the class of 1898.

STORM CRUISE OF A LIGHTSHIP. Sentinel of Pollock Rip Blown Far Off Post

in the Navember Blow. The Pollock Rip lightship, which went adrift in the big storm of Nov. 27, got here yesterday in tow on her way back to her station, near Nantucket. For three days the ship was at the mercy of the gale. Then she was picked up by the Belgian steamer Switzerland, which towed her to Delaware Breakwater. Much to the

The lightship's station is near Pollock Rip Shoals, about eight miles northeast of Nantucket, and is considered the most exposed of years Capt. Judah Berry has been in charge of her, and her erew is composed of ten men. although only eight were on board when she went adrift. Capt. Berry was raised on Cape Cod and has followed the sea since he was 10 years old. He never saw such another gale as that of Nov. 27. The lightship was fast at her that of Nov. 27. The lightship was fast at her moorings when there came a hurricane from the north, bringing along anow and rain and raining seas that swept over the ahip continually. About 1 o'cicek in the afternoon the mooring cable parted. Capt. Berry got all his erew on deck, but the wind was blowing so hard that it was useless to try to get any sali on the ship and she began drilting off to the south helpleas in the trough of the sea. The following morning Capt. Berry found that he was thirty-five miles south of Nantucket and still drifting south. It begun to look as though the ship would be blown down to the West Indies, but the wind abated and the Captain decided to try the three emergency sails he carried—fore and main sails and ilb—but he couldn't get her before the wind. The galley was flooded and the men had to get along on cold victuals. It was a square drift to the south most of the time, with the vessel headed northeast. At the end of the second day the Captain found he was about sixty-five miles south of the station. The wind canted ground to the west the next day and blew into a hurricane again. The snow was so thick that it would have been impossible to distinguish any vessel had one come along, and the Captain, knowing that he was in the track of steamers, kept sounding the big bell on the vessel. The ship's siren, which can be heard over twenty miles, could not be blown, because it was feared that some vessel would be misled by it and taken off her course.

On the afternoon of the 28th, when the men were completely exhausted, the Switzerland came along. A six-inch steel hawser was put aboard the lightship after three hours' work, and on Dec. I the tow got to the breakwater. The Lighthouse Department had about given the ship up as lost. moorings when there came a hurricane from

Three New Assistant Superintendents -Plaint from "Ten Little Girls."

e ship up as lost.

The School Board of the borough of Brookby met vesterday and elected three additional Assistant Superintendents. There were ten candidates two being woman. The successful candidates were A. S. Higgins, who was formerly principal of Public School 9, and is at present a member of the School Board; Dr. John H. Haaren, principal of Grammar School 10, and Edward B. Shallow, principal of 19. 10. and Edward B. Shallow, principal of 19. The salary of each is \$4,500 a year, and the term, which will begin on Jan, I, is for six years. It is said that politics played a considerable part in the election and that Willoughby street showed its hand in the selections made. The beard resolved that, in case the Court of Appeals should deelde in favor of Brooklyn in the matter of the general school fund, whatever surplus remains should be placed to the credit of the schools in the boroughs of Queens and Richmond. and lichmond.

This communication, signed by "ten little giris" in the third grammar grade in Public giris in the grammar grade in Public grammar grade in Public grammar grade in Public giris in the grammar grade in gramma School 15 in State street, was received by the board and referred to the local school com-

mittee:

"GENTLEMEN: We, members and pupils of the third grammar grade, have decided to discontinue our studies unless the class is again united and put in charge of Miss Miller, with whom we have been very happy, but who was taken away from us last Friday. You do not know how hard we worked last term in order to enter Miss Miller's class. No teacher worked so hard for us as Miss Miller did. It was a pleasure rather than a task for us to attend school, and we want old Fifteen School to retain its standing."

It was explained that in the breaking up of the class, owing to the increase in its numbers, the "ten little girls" got separated from bers, the "ten little girls" got separated from the class, owing to the increase in its num bers, the "ten little girls" got separated from their favorite teacher. They will now probably be restored to her;

RAINES LAW CLUB BONDS FORFEIT. Fidelity and Deposit Company and Ameri-

can Surety Company Liable By direction of Justice Truax of the Supreme Court four judgments for \$1,600 and costs in each case were entered yesterday against surety companies which had gone on the bonds of Raines law clubs, given at the time of the issue of their liquor tax certificates to secure the proper conduct of the clubs. The bonds in each case, as required by law, were double the license fee of \$800, and the judgment is for the

full amount of the bond with costs that aggregate about \$200 in each case.

The proceedings to declare the bonds forfeit were brought by Henry H. Lyman, State Commissioner of Excise, in behalf of the blate, and followed proceedings. missioner of Excise, in behalf of the State, and followed proceedings previously brought on which the liquor tax certificates of each club had been forfeited and cancelled. Two of the judgments were mainst the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland on bonds given to the True Friends' Social and Literary Crele and the Young Men's Cosmopolitan Club. Grohan Brothers conducted the first-named ciub at Thirty-sixth street and Seventh avenue. The other club is that of "Silver Dollar" Smith, located at 518 Sixth avenue. The other two judgments were rendered against the American Surety Company on bonds given by the Plymouth Social Club, known also as the Broadway Garden, run by Bruno Bretschneider, and the Unity League, conducted by Barney Smith on the Bowery.

The defendants relied on technical objections and will appeal from the judgments.

From the Atlanta Constitution EDITOR CONSTITUTION: In your editorial treatment of the Chicago Tribune this morning you say

of the Chicago Tribune this morning you say:

"The only progress which Republicanism ever brought to a Southern State was to loot the treasury, to issue bonds and to place them on the market without authority, and to run info with all of the resources which they found at their disposal. The history of the past thirty years, during which time the intelligence and the virtue of the Southern States have been in control, is a history of real progress. Under that control has a history of real progress. Under that control has a history of real progress. Under that control these States have excuted from the terrible condition into which they had been run by Republicanism."

If you will be good enough to except Georgia from this sweeping editorial indictment, if will not be necessary for me to repeat and again present the abundant evidences that the material progress, the economy of administration and the low rate of taxation during my Administration have not been equalled by any Georgia State Administration since

treasury was not "looted;" that bonds were not placed upon the market without authority, nor did any one" run riot with all of the resources which they found at their disposal" during the Adminis-ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 2.

Defective Medical Arrangements in Kitchener's Campaign. From the London Truth.

A medical friend calls my attention to an article that appeared in the British Medical Journal of the 12th inst. on the defective medical arrangements during the Soudan campaign. Many of the allega-tions there made by an eyewitness are of so serious a character that they demand further notice, for the only conclusion from them is that the medical staff allowed and the hospital arrangements were utterly inadequate for the demands made upon them

Had the casualties at Atbara and Omdurman been more numerous, the consequences must have been shocking. Even as it was, a vast amount of ur necessary suffering seems to have been caused to the wounded and dying after those battles. When Lord Saliabury complimented the Sirdar on the economy with which the campaign had been conducted, was he aware that this economy had been to a great ex tent effected by starving one of the most important

A Method of Stopping Begging Circulars. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The writer has stopped in his case all annoyance from the practic of sending begging circulars inclosing tickets. When they are received he simply places them in the return envelops without any stamp and posts them. The manager of the charity, or whoever sent the tickets, receives a notice in due time from the Post Office Department that a lett of addressed to him has been mailed without a stamp, and that upon forwarding stamp for the proper amount the communication will be sent forward. The stamps are, of course, forthcoming, but not at the expense of the victim. Apparently the writer has been crossed off of the charity lists after a year's expeience, and such letters are no longer received SUFFERER.

TWENTY DAYS IN AN OPEN BOAT. Captain and Part of Crew of the W. M.

Starbuck Find Refuge in Hawnji. HONOLULE, Nov. 20, via San Francisco, Dec. 6.-The story of the burning of the ship W. H. Starbuck and of the sufferings of her Captain and part of the erew, who were twenty days under the tropical sun in an open boat, comes from the Island of Hawaii, where the survivors

are now recuperating. The Starbuck, when nineteen days out from astonishment of the Lighthouse Department Port Blakely, Wash., with a cargo of lumber the lightship was practically unfajured by the for South Africa, was burned to the water's edge on Nov. 5, in latitude 13° 10' north, longitude, 131° west. Those on board, including the erew, Capt. McDonald's wife and three children, took to the boats, in command respectively of the Captain, first officer, and ond officer. The boats were well provided with food and water. They kept together for four days, when, rough weather setting in, the second mate's boat was lost sight of and has

Twelve days after taking to the boats the first mate's boat capsized in a heavy sea and the ship's cook was drowned. The others were taken into the Captain's boat. But in were taken into the Captain's boat. But in order to make room for them most of the surplies had to be thrown overboard. With this addition to their number the Captain's boat contained twenty people. It reached Hookena, on the island of Hawaii, on Nov. 20, having been on the open sea twenty days.

The fire originated in the hold of the ship, and the vessel was burned in twelve hours. Of the origin of the fire nothing is known. The Captain and orew are still at Hookena, being cared for by the people there. As soon as Mrs. McDonald is able to travel they will all come to Honoiniu.

Honolulu.

The Captain says the discipline on the ship was admirable. The men all stood at their posts fighting the fire as long as there was any hope of extinguishing it. Then the work of manning the boats was proceeded with in an orderly manner and all got away in good shape. The boats stood by the ship until it was certain that she was doomed and then a course was taken for Hawaii, the nearest land, 1,500 miles away. was taken i miles away.

LOSS OF THE MARIA TERESA.

No Naval Officer Was to Blame, the Court of Inquiry Reports. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 -The findings of the Naval Board of Inquiry appointed to investigate the loss of the Spanish armored eruiser

Maria Teresa were made public by the Navy Department to-day. The court exonerated Lieutenant-Commander Ira Harris, and found that Lieut. George P. Blow of the Vulcan acted properly in directing that the tow line between the Vulcan and the Maria Teresa be cut It is recommended that no further proceedings be had. The Navy Department has not taken any action on the recommendation. The court says:

"The voyage was favorable until the morning of Nov. 1. The towing against a heavy head sea opened leaks in the vessel, which had not been discovered in smooth water, causing an inflow of water, which could not be cleared an inflow of water, which could not be cleared by the rumps. It further appears that the failure of the pumps to clear the ship was due in a measure to the neglect of the people in charge properly to clean out the bilges before starting. The failure of the two principal wrecking pumps, caused in the one case by the wetting and alipping of the bands and in the other by the breaking of the priming pump, added to the difficulty of the situation.

"The wreck drifted from the time of abandonment at 5:11 P. M., Nov. I, about fifty-five niles W. S. W. 's W., stranding on Cat Island, near Bird Point, where she now lies hopelessly wrecked and abandoned. It would seem that the casting off of the tow line and consequent freedom of the ship to drift before wind and sea caused a great improvement in her condition.

"Finally, the court finds that the abandon."

tion.

"Finally, the court finds that the abandon-ment of the steamer infanta Maria Teresa was in no wise due to fault or negligence on the part of any officer of the navy, and is of the opinion that no further proceedings should be had in the matter."

PATRICK J. GLEASON'S HEALTH. Has Outlived the Physician Who Eight Years Ago Told Him Death Was Near, In the three rooms which serve him as a pri-

rate office and living apartments in 112 Front treet, Long Island City, former Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of that place is busy getting his worldly affairs into shape and keeping track of is pulse. More than eight years ago a number f prominent physicians agreed that he valvular disease of the heart. He was told to put his affairs in order, but that by avoiding excitement he might lengthen his days by a w months. Since that time he has twice run for Mayor, once for Senator and once for As-

at work every day and is up every morning with the sun. He is buried up to his ears in papers all day, and this was the way Dr. Sylvester of New York found him yesterday when he went to examine him. On last Monday in the Queens County Supreme Court, when the suit of former todies (lant Anthony S. Woods of of former police Capt. Anthony B. Woods of Long Island City against Mr. Gleason for \$50,000 damages for alleged slander was called, the defence submitted affidavits that Mr. Gleason was too ill to attend the trial. It was then suggested by Captain Woods's lawyer that every time the case was called for trial Gleason had an attack of heart failure. Finally it was agreed that a physician selected by the plaintiff's lawyer should make a physical examination of Mr. Gleason and report to the court, and it was for this purpose that Dr. Sylvester called on the former Mayor yesterday. The doctor will make his report to the court this morning.

C. O. ISELIN WOULD BUILD ROADS. Offers to Take Entire Charge of the System in New Rochelle for Five Years.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 6 .- At the meet ing of the Village Board of Trustees last night President Clarke, on behalf of C. Oliver Iselin, ubmitted a proposition to modernize the street system of the village. Mr. Clarke said that Mr. selin was anxious to assume charge of the system to build thoroughfares as fine as any in he world and keep them in repair for five years. If the board favored the proposition, he said Mr. Iselin would employ engineers, have the plans and specifications drawn, and submit these at a future meeting. In return Mr. Iselin would expect to be repaid at the original cost of the work after the five years had elapsed. Trustees Lorenzen, Conton, and Quackenbush were appointed a committee to consult with Mr. Iselin.

Mr. Iselin.

In the last decade about \$300,000 has been expended on the streets in New Rochelle without making them good. There are however, half a dozen highways on which Adrain Iselin annually expends \$100,000, which are the fluest in Westchester county, Last year C. Oliver Iselin offered to macadamize the Boston Post road if the corporation would pay one-half, but his offer was refused. It is estimated that it will cost \$500,000 to modernize the system according to Mr. Iselin's proposition.

MONEY FOR CUBA AND PORTO RICO. The New Orleans Mint Will Be the Base of Supply. NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 6.-It is announced

by the mint officials here that the United States Government has decided to make New Orleans the financial base of supplies for Cuba and Porte Rico and to send from the New Orleans Mint all the money needed by the Government in the islands. The Assistant Secretary of the Treasurs, F. A. Vanderlip, who with two secretaries has been investigating financial affairs in Porto Rico, will be here on Thursday and will per-fect final arrangements and establish the finan-

cet final arrangements and establish the high ind basis proposed.

The New Orleans Mint has \$4,500,000 of silver coin on hand and can turn out \$1,500,000 between now and Jan. 1. when the United States will take possession of Cuta, and \$750,-000 in gold. The New Orleans Mint was se-lected as the point for the coinage and ship-ment of coin to the West Indies because it is

HAWAIIAN LABOR QUESTION. Japanese Immigration Companies Offer s

HONOLULU, Nov. 29, via San Francisco, Dec. 6.—Unless the United States bars the Asiatic scolies from entering the Hawaiian Islands as

laborers, the problem of securing a good labor supply for the sugar plantations appears to be supply for the sugar plantations appears to be near a solution. Japanese immigration companies have made a proposition which will free the owners of plantations from the trouble of enforcing contracts. They offer to supply Japanese laborers for three years and to give bonds to guarantee that the men will serve their time. If any desert and escape, the company agrees to replace them with competent laborers. The cost will be the same as at present. Japanese laborers have been found nearly as good as Chinese, and they stand the climate better than Fortuguese from the Azores or other white laborers.

MR. VEST AIRS HIS TIFTE

Resolution Against Expansion and a Speech Against the Shipping Laws.

WARHINGTON, Dec. 6.-In the Senate toular Joint resolution was introduced by Mr Vest (Dem. Mo.) declaring that "under the Const. tution of the United States no power is given to the Federal Government to acquire tory to be held and governed permanents as colonies. The colonial system of European nations cannot be established under our present Constitution, but all territory acquired by the Government, excedt such small amount as may be necessary for coaling stations, connection of boundaries and similar covernmental purposes, must be acquired and governed with the purpose of ultimately organiz-

mental curposes, must be acquired and governed with the purpose of ultimately organizing such territory into States suitable for admission into the Union."

The resolution was laid on the table temporarily. Mr. Vest gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow and address the Senate in support of it.

The Senate hill reported at the last session to amend the existing law as to the issuing of American registers to foreign-built vessels wrecked in the United States, purchased by American edizons, and repaired, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Vest, a member of the Committee on Commerce, said that the report did not retressent the views of all the members of that committee. So far from navigation laws benefit ing commerce, the foreign carrying trade had, under their influence, dropped from 70 verent, to less than 11 per cent.; and how long would it be, he asked, before there would be none at all. That system, he declared, was a sandal and disgrace and reproach to ouriegisation. He was amused, he said, at a suggestion in the President's message that the carrying trade should be revived by aubsidies. "In other words," Mr. Vest declared, "his defective, unjust and ruinous system is to be supported by a worse system, taking the money of the people out of the Treasury in order to do away with the bad results of the xicons system which now prevails. Not now, is the cry of the expansionists. We are to have more warships; we are to cease to be a nation of traders and are to become a nation of warriors, and our flag is to be carried at the head of warships on every see in the world. First more warships; we are to cease to be a nation of traders and are to become a nation of warriors, and our flag is to be carried at the head of warships on every sea in the world. First let us build up our carrying trade: let Americans buy their ships where they can buy them cheapost, take off this miserable relic of monarchy, this temptation which prohibits an American from buying where he can buy cheapest. Let him raise what he pieases and carry it abroad in his own ship and under his own flag."

own flag." The bill went over as a special order for next Monday. WILL CARRY TROOPS TO CUBA. Plant and Ward Line Steamers to Take Parts of Two Regiments.

WASRINGTON. Dec. 6.-The arrangements for transporting the army of occupation to Cuba are progressing in a manner much more satisfactory than was expected a few days aro, when the lack of transports made the War Department officials very blue over the prospeet of getting into Havana province enough soldiers to make a respectable showing when the United States Government assumes control over Cuba on Jac. 1.

A contract has just been concluded by the A contract has just been concluded by the Quartermaster-General's Department with the Ward line and the Plant system, and by the end of the week parts of two regiments will doubtless be on their why to Harana. Orders have been issued directing the movement to Havana by the steamers of the two lines named of two infantry regiments, the Eighth and Tenta. An arrangement has been made so that the United States will not be obliged to pay the expenses of the steamers when they are not engaged in transporting troops and only the passaze money for officers and enlisted men carried will be paid.

One-half of the Tenth Infantry will leave Charleston on Saturday on the Ward liner Saratoga, which will put into that port on he next trip from New York. These troops are now at Huntsville. Ala. The Saratoga will carry also all the equipments and the Tenth will go on the same steamer on the following trip to Havana. In accordance with the arrangement made between the War Department and the Ward line the Saratoga must be back at Charleston within five days after, she leaves that port for Cuba.

The Eighth Infantry will make part of the journey by rail. The regiment will be carried to Port Tampa from Savannah overland and will embark on the Plant system steamers Whitney and Florida. These troops are expected to be in Havana within a week. Quartermaster-General's Department with the

GEN. GARCIA SATISFIED.

Pleased with the President's Message and the Attitude of Congress. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.-The Cuban Commis-

sioners to Washington are making much progress toward accomplishing their mission to the United States. Gen. Garcia said to-day that the members of the commission were entirely satisfied with the President's message and his recommendations regarding Cuba.

"It is an indication," he said, "that the President intends that the language of the resolution intervening in Cuban affairs shall be carried out; that Cuba shall have a free and independent Government. We can well afford to trust to the action of Congress regarding our

trust to the action of Congress regarding our welfare.

"Our mission here is well defined. Its purposes were laid down by the Cuban Assembly at Santa Cruz, and we simply represent that body, which sepresents the Cuban people. We cannot go outside of our instructions, either to do or to say anything, as we are not here in the capacity of individuals. I will say, however, and at the same time echo the voice of all of my colleagues upon the commission, that we have been especially pleased with the reception which we have met here, both publicly and privately, and with the regard which has been shown us by the officials of the Government and the evident concern which members of Congress, both Senators and members of the House of Representatives, have exhibited in Cuban affairs and their determination to provide for the best interests of the island."

SENOR ROMERO'S PROMOTION.

Enjoy When He Is an Ambassador WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- Señor Don Matias Romero, the Mexican Minister in Washington. whose elevation to the rank of Ambassado: whose elevation to the rank of Ambassador caused the President to nominate Minister Powell Clayton as Ambassador to Mexico today, has informed the State Department that he is in no hurry to present his credentials as Ambassador to President McKinley and will await the President's convenience. Minister Romero was Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in the capital until some of the European Governments sent Ambassadors to Washington. After that he was obliged to wait on diplomatic reception days until the Ambassadors had finished they business before he could seeme an audience with the Secretary of State. Now he is of equal rank with the highest of the diplomatists and can take precedence over all Ministers and over all Ambassadors who reach the State Hepartment after he has sent his card to the Secretary. Another privilege which Señor lies mero obtains with his new rank is that of transacting business directly with the President whenever he deems it necessary to do a Besides the nomination of Mr. Clayton to be Ambassador, the President sent to the Senare to-day the nominations of John Hay to be Secretary of State and of David J. Hill of New York to be Assistant Secretary of State. caused the President to nominate Minister

NICARAGUA CANAL FINANCES. Assets and Linbilities as Stated in the Com

pany's Annual Report. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The annual report the Maritime Canal Company, dated Dec. was transmitted to Congress to-day by Serre was trained to congress to day with any Bliss. It says that since the organization of the company 10.145 shares of stock have been issued, for which \$1,007.840 has been issued, for which \$1,007.840 has been taid in. Other receipts have brought the taid in. Other receipts have brought the samount of cash received up to \$1,100.421. I construction work the company has paid \$1,100.300 in cash, 31.869 shares of stock of par value of \$3,100.000, first mortgage bonds. In just any state of rights and franchises the company shales issued stock to the par value of \$18.889 ment of rights and franchises the company which is amounts still due under concessions graded to the company; of the \$6,705.000 of the state of the mentioned, which are due to the assign of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company for work and labor done and materials in ished; and of cash liabilities outstand amounting to \$100.000. The assets of the pany consist of its unused embinal stock received in liquidation, regular with concessions, rights, franchises and the plant and other property.

Manicipal Assembly to Investigate Company Consists. tary Bliss. It says that since the organization

Municipal Assembly to Investigate Commerce.

The alleged falling off in the commerce this port is to be investigated once prore. The this port is to be investigated once nore.

time a joint committee of the Aldermen of Councilmen will do the job. The committee met yesterday and organized by eleging to a climan Hottenroth Chairman. It was deel at to send out letters to the large commerce houses of the city asking them for information about the decline in the business of the part.